L 46164-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009555 ENCLOSURE: 02

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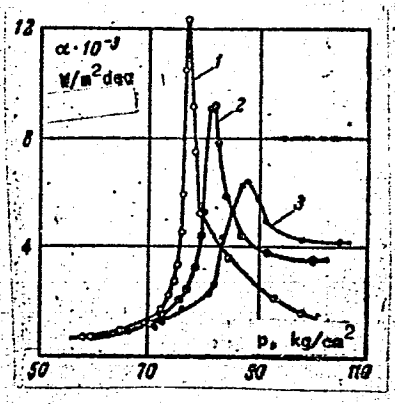

Fig. 2. Pressure dependence of the heat-exchange coefficient.

Card 4/4

L 11854-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/GS

ACC NR: AT6001350 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0040/0049

AUTHOR: Dubrovina, E. N. Skripov, V. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: Convective heat transfer in the transcritical region for carbon dioxide

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. 1: Konvektivnyy teploobmen v odnorodnoy srede (Heat and mass transfer. v. 1: Convective heat exchange in an homogeneous medium). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 40-49

TOPIC TAGS: convective heat transfer, carbon dioxide, critical point, critical pressure

ABSTRACT: The following parameters were selected for the experiments; critical temperature for carbon dioxide--31.04°C; critical pressure--7.38×10^6 newtons/meter^2. The purity of the carbon dioxide was 99.7%. The experiments were carried out in a stainless steel chamber (diagram shown) placed in a water thermostat with a capacity of 15 liters. The temperature variation was $\pm$ 0.01°C. The chamber had two cylindrical channels with the same dimensions, one vertical and the other horizontal. The first series of experiments determined the dependence of the heat

Card 1/2 UDC: None

L 11854-66

ACC NR: AT6001350

transfer coefficient on pressure for the isotherms at 31.5, 32.0, 34.0, and 37.0°, at a temperature gradient of 0.40-0.60°C and a pressure range of (6-10) x 10^6 newtons/meter^2. A table shows the dependence of the specific heat flux and the heat transfer coefficient on pressure for the 31.5°C isotherm. A second table shows the maximum values of the two above variables for different isotherms at a temperature gradient of 0.5°C. In the experiments, the product of the Grashof and Prandtl numbers varied within wide limits--from 3.6 x 10^4 to 10^{11} and turbulent convection was observed within this range. Contrary to the usual case, convection was present at small temperature gradients. At small values of the product Gr x Pr, heat transfer takes place by molecular heat conduction. This is confirmed by experiments with helium. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 2 figure, and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 010

HW

Card 2/2

L 40[illegible]-66 EWT(1) AM/GD

ACC NR: AT6021842 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0146/0154

23
B+1

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, G. P.; Skripov, V. P.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of the boiling crisis for carbon dioxide at pressures close to the critical

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. III: Teplo- i massoperenos pri fazovykh prevrashcheniyakh (Heat and mass transfer. v. 3: Heat and mass transfer in phase transformations). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 146-154

TOPIC TAGS: boiling, carbon dioxide, critical pressure

ABSTRACT: The experiments were made in a pressure chamber consisting of a thermostatted parallelepiped with dimensions 0.13 x 0.13 x 0.11 meters, with a cylindrical volume with a diameter of 0.05 meters and a length of 0.05 meters. Sections of brass tubing were used as heating surfaces. The experiments were carried out in the pressure interval $p/p_{cr} = 0.865\text{-}0.995$. The specific heat flux was calculated by the following formula:

$$q = \frac{c_p \gamma V \Delta t_l}{F}, \qquad (1)$$

Card 1/2

L 40880-66
ACC NR: AT6021842

where c_p is the specific heat capacity of water; γ is the specific weight of the water; V is the volumetric flow rate of the heating water through the tube; Δt_c is the difference in the water temperature at the inlet and the outlet of the tube; F is the working surface. The experimental results are shown in tabular and graphic form. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 21988-66 EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/ETC(m)-6 WW/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5025986 UR/0294/65/003/005/0722/0726

AUTHOR: Skripov, V. P.; Pavlov, P. A.; Sinitsyn, Ye. N.

TITLE: Boiling of a liquid in pulsed heating. 2. Experiments with water, alcohols, n-hexane, and nonane.

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 5, 1965, 722-726

TOPIC TAGS: heating, ~~pulse generator~~, boiling, ~~platinum~~, water, alcohol, hydrocarbon, test chamber, temperature instrument

ABSTRACT: The limit of the sudden boiling of a series of liquids was determined by pulsed heating with a thin platinum wire. In all cases, the measuring chamber was at room temperature. Experiments at pressures above atmospheric were made in a specially constructed chamber (cross section view shown). The cylindrical brass body (outside diameter 60 mm, inside diameter 32 mm, height 67 mm) has two sockets for screwing in automobile spark plugs. On each plug is mounted a platinum wire 5-7 mm long and 0.02 mm in diameter. The wires are connected to the working arms of a measuring bridge scheme. The opposite end of the chamber is closed by a flange with a device for introducing gas from a cylinder at the desired pressure. The working chamber has a volume of about 12 cm^3. The pres-

Card 1/2

L 21988-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025986

sure on the gas side of the system is measured with a spring type manometer calibrated up to 250 kg/cm^2. Experimental results for methyl, ethyl, and butyl alcohols and for nonane are shown in tabular form. Experimental values of t^* (temperature of the start of sudden boiling at the wire) are shown graphically, for a pulse duration of 3×10^{-4} sec. Further tables show characteristic values for n-hexane at different pressure, and the limit of sudden boiling for water as a function of the pressure. At atmospheric temperature the effective frequency for nucleation is approximately 10^{13} cm^{-3} sec^{-1}. This corresponds to a boiling temperature of 310C, while in the experiment t^* was found to be 250 C (pulse duration 3×10^{-5} sec). Use of longer pulse durations leads to still lower values of t^* and at a pulse duration greater than 3×10^{-4} sec, the boiling picture becomes irregular. For other liquids and for water, at high pressures, the experimental results do not depend on the pulse duration in the interval 10^{-3} to 10^{-4}, nor on the power supplied at a given pulse duration. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04Jul54 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: 20

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 11997-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ETC(m) IJP(c)/RPL WW/JW/GG/RM

ACC NR: AP5022863 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/65/019/003/0392/0402

52
B

AUTHOR: Skripov, V. P.; Kolpakov, Yu. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Light scattering in the vicinity of the critical liquid-vapor point. I. Apparatus. Experiments with carbon dioxide and sulfur hexafluoride

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 392-402

TOPIC TAGS: carbon dioxide, sulfur compound, light scattering, phase transition, critical point

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (Ukr. fiz. zh. v. 7, 787, 1962 and earlier), where particular attention was paid to the connection between scattered light and the nature of supercritical transitions in carbon dioxide. In the present investigation improved equipment was used, and greater attention was paid to methods of investigating opalescence. In addition, measurements were made for the first time on sulfur hexafluoride. The light scattering was determined from the isotherms in a broad region near the critical points of CO_2 and SF_6 using a pressure-regulated thermostatic chamber. The lines 5780, 5461, 4358, and 4046 Å from the mercury spectrum were used as sources, and the transmitted (unpolarized) and scattered light was recorded photoelectrically. The apparatus and procedure are described in detail. The critical parameters of the carbon dioxide and sulfur hexafluoride were found to be 31.06 and 45.55C (critical temperature) and 73.1 and 37.7 atms (critical

UDC: 535.36

Card 1/2

L 11997-66
ACC NR: AP5022863

pressure), respectively. These agree well with data by others. The scattering abilities of CO_2 and SF_6 are compared and the ratio of the maximum intensity of the scattered light of SF_6 is found to exceed that of CO_2 by a factor 1.77, which compares well with the calculated average value 1.83. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 4 formulas, and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

SKRIPOV, V.P.

Shape of the spinode in the liquid - vapor system and the rectilinear diameter rule. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.2:438-440 F 65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

SKRIPOV, V.P.

Thermodynamics of the spinode. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.9:2325-2326 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

ACC NR: AP7006234 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/67/041/001/0077/0081

AUTHOR: Yermakov, G. V.; Skripov, V. P.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Saturation line, critical parameters, and attainable superheating of perfluoroparaffins

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 41, no. 1, 1967, 77-81

TOPIC TAGS: critical pressure, critical temperature, fluorinated hydrocarbon, alkane

ABSTRACT: The saturated vapor pressures and critical parameters T_c and p_c were measured statistically for six liquid perfluoroparaffins (perfluoropentane, perfluorohexane, perfluoroheptane, perfluorooctane, perfluorononane and perfluorodecane). The method of supernatant droplets was used to measure the temperatures of attainable superheating at pressures from atmospheric to $p \approx 0.7\ p_c$. It was found that perfluoroparaffins follow the law of thermodynamic similitude between normal and fluorinated paraffins. The potential parameters of the substances studied depend almost linearly on the number of carbon atoms in the paraffin molecule. The weakening of intermolecular interaction upon substitution of hydrogen atoms with fluorine in paraffins is estimated. Authors thank V. V. Firsov for his assistance. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002 UDC: 541.123

Card 1/1

SYRTSOVA, L. I.

"Some Simple Esters of 4(5)-Oxymethylimidazole." Cand Chem Sci, Tomsk Polytechnic Inst, Tomsk, 1954. (KL, No 1, 1955)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions. (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

KULEV, L.P.; SKRIPOVA, L.L.

Some 4(5)-oxymethylimidazole esters. Zhur.ob.khim. 27 no.5:1392-1395 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Imidazole)

LEL'CHUK, Yu.L.; SKRIPOVA, L.L.; KRISTALEV, P.V.

Photocolorimetric determination of small amounts of cobalt in nonferrous ores by -nitroso- -naphthol. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 11:63-70 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Cobalt--Analysis) (Naphthol)

LEL'CHUK, Yu.L.; SOKOLOVICH, V.B.; SKRIPOVA, L.L.; LEL'CHUK, Kh.A.; CHASHCHINA, G.V.

Solubility of silver bromate in aqueous solutions of nitrates and sulfates of manganese, cobalt, nickel, and copper. Izv.TPI 111:51-54 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Predstavleno professorom doktorom khimicheskikh nauk A.G. Strombergom.

(Silver bromate) (Electrolyte solutions)

LEL'CHUK, Yu.L.; SKRIPOVA, L.L.

On the separation of metals interfering with the photocolorimetric determination of small amounts of cobalt in ores by β-nitroso-α-naphthol. Izv.TPI 111:55-58 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Predstavleno nauchnym seminarom kafedry analiticheskoy khimii Tomskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni Kirova.
(Colorimetry) (Cobalt--Analysis)

SOV/51-5-6-13/19

AUTHORS: Nel'son, K.V. and Skripova, L.S.

TITLE: On the Study of Infrared Spectra of Insoluble Elastomers (Ob izuchenii infrakrasnykh spektrov nerastvorimykh elastomerov)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 6, pp 704-706 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Using compressed powders the authors studied infrared absorption spectra of the following insoluble rubber-like polymers: copolymer of divinyl with 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine, copolymer of vinylidene fluoride with 3-fluorochlorethylene (SKF-32-12), vulcanized silicone rubber, and for the sake of comparison - the spectrum of vulcanized silicone rubber in the form of film. The powders must consist of uniform particles with dimensions not exceeding the infrared wavelengths, i.e. for measurement of spectra in the 2-15 μ region the particle dimensions must be of the order of one micron. Vulcanized silicone rubber was pulverized in 2 hours using an agate mortar together with KBr crystals. SKF-32-12 rubber was pulverized, together with KBr crystals, in 8 hours. In pulverization of copolymer of divinyl with 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine and KBr, carbon tetrachloride was used. The amount of KBr in powders varied from 0.1 to 0.5%. To remove all moisture powders were dried for 15 min under an infrared lamp and in the process

Card 1/2

On the Study of Infrared Spectra of Insoluble Elastomers

of pressing they were outgassed until a pressure of 0.5 mm Hg was reached. The powders were compressed under a pressure of 8000 kg/cm^2. The sample thickness was 1.5 mm and the diameter was 25 mm. Measurements were made using an IKS-11 infrared spectrometer with a NaCl prism. The spectra are given in Fig 1 (vulcanized silicone rubber; curve 1 represents a compressed powder and curve 2 represents a film), Fig 2 (copolymer of divinyl with 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine in powder form) and Fig 3 (SKF-32-12 rubber in powder form). Curves 1 and 2 of Fig 1 show that the spectra of a powder and a film are identical apart from the background. There are 3 figures and 9 references, 4 of which are American, 3 German, 1 international and 1 translation.

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1958

Card 2/2

NEL'SON, K.V.; SKRIPOVA, L.S.; KOZLOVA, N.V.

Quantitative analysis of the cis-trans configuration in synthetic polyisoprenes. Zav. lab. 29 no.6:704-706 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

(Isoprene---Spectra)

L 12777-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/
APGC Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3001528 S/0032/63/029/006/0710/0712

80
77

AUTHOR: Al'tshuler, M. Z.; Marey, A. I.; Nel'son, K. V.; Skripova, L. S.

TITLE: Study of thermal structuration in insoluble polymers by quantitative infrared analysis

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 6, 1963, 710-712

TOPIC TAGS: thermal structuration, insoluble polymer, infrared analysis, thermovulcanization, divinyl rubber, potassium bromide

ABSTRACT: An earlier development, the so-called "powder-state method," was used for qualitative determination of the microstructure of insoluble samples of polybutadienes. Soluble samples of rubbers, the structure of which was determined by infrared spectroscopy of their solutions, served as standards. Divinyl rubber samples of 0.005 gm were subjected to pressure trituration with 2 gm of potassium bromide, which served as an abrasive. This was facilitated by the addition of some carbon tetrachloride, lowering the elasticity of the insoluble polymers. The infrared spectra of the thus treated SKB rubber before and after 4 hours heating at 250 and 280C showed that at 250C there takes place a break of double bonds in the 1,2 position, while those in trans-position remain unaffected.

Card 1/2

L 12777-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001528

On the other hand, at a vulcanization temperature of 280C both the vinyl and the inside double bonds are ruptured, with a simultaneous increase in CH sub 2 groups. A study of the thermovulcanization of cis-1,4-divinyl rubber showed that with an increase in temperature and heat duration the number of cis-1,4-links decreases considerably due to their rupture and transformation into the trans-form. Besides, there also takes place a break in the few double bonds in the position 1,2. The paper was presented at the conference on spectroscopy in Gor'kiy, June 5-12, 1961. N. G. MartemMM'yanova participated in the work. Orig. art. has: 2 charts.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 17Jun63 ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/6

SKRIPOVA, Ye.A.; PEREVEZENTSEV, B.I.; GEL'D, P.V.

Calcium and aluminum distribution in lebeauite alloys according to the data of a local spectral analysis. Trudy Ural.politekh. inst. no.14:115-119 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Iron-silicon alloys--Spectra) (Calcium) (Aluminum)

SKRIPOVA, Ye.A.; GEL'D, P.V.

Studying the distribution of aluminum in ferrosilicon by the method of local spectrum analysis. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 5 no.11:196-201 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Ferrosilicon--Spectra) (Aluminum--Spectra)

SKRIPTUNOV, N.A.; BAYDIN, S.S., red.; SOROKINA, M.I., red.; ZEMTSOVA, T.Ye.; tekhn. red.

[Hydrology of waters off the Volga Delta] Gidrologiia predust'evogo vzmor'ia Volgi. Pod red. S.S.Baidina. Moskva, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1958. 142 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Caspian Sea—Hydrology)

SKRIPTUNOV, N.A.

Currents in the area of the Caspian Sea adjoining the Volga Delta. Trudy Okean. kom. 5:186-191 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Volga Delta Region--Ocean currents)

SAMOYLOV, I.V.; MIKHAYLOV, V.N.; SIMONOV, A.I.; SKRIPTUNOV, N.A.

Circulation of water off the mouth of the river and associated processes. Trudy Okean. kom. 10 no.1:100-106 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut Glavnogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.
(Estuaries)

SKRIPTUNOV, N.A.

Basic hydrological characteristics of shallows off the mouth of the river followed by a steep downward pitch of the sea floor (exemplified in the region off the mouth of the Volga River). Trudy Okean. kom. 10 no.1:107-118 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut Glavnogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.
(Volga River estuary)

SKRIPTUNOV, N.A.

Some characteristics of the ice regimen in the shore area near the estuary of the Volga River. Trudy GOIN no.49:86-97 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Volga Delta region--Sea ice)

SKRIPTUNOV, N.A.

Change in the salinity of the water of the southwestern part of the northern Caspian. Trudy GOIN no.66:80-95 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Caspian Sea--Saline waters)

SKRIPTUNOV, N. A.

Currents at the Mangyshlak sill (Northern Caspian Sea). Trudy GOIN no.78:7-21 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

Possibility of calculating the currents under the ice in the estuary region of the Neva. Ibid.:22-28

SKRIPTUNOV, N.A.; GAN, G.N.

Penetration of temporary variations in sea level into the mouth of the Neva. Trudy GOIN no.78:40-62 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

SKRIPTUNOVA, L.I.

The importance of surface heat balance for the temperature regime of the water of the Northern Atlantic Ocean. Meteor. i gidrol. no.7:40-45 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Atlantic Ocean--Ocean temperature)

SHRIFTEYA, L. I., Cand Geog Sci—(diss) "Calculation of the water temperature in the northern part of the Atlantic ocean during the cold season." Moc, 1958. 8 pp (Main Administration of the Hydrometeorol. Service of the Council of Ministers USSR. Central Inst of Forecasts). 100 copies (KL,20-58, 94)

Skriptunova, L. I.

AUTHOR: Skriptunova, L. I.

TITLE: On the Computation of Water Temperature in the North Atlantic During the Cold Season (O raschete temperatury vody v Severnoy Atlantike v kholodnuyu chast' goda).

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 17-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The computation of water temperature during the cold season according to the volume of heat balance at a certain distribution of temperature and proportion of salt of the water has shown satisfactory results in those areas of the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean where heat transfer due to convection is not important.
The present work aims at obtaining the dependence for the computation of water temperature in other areas of this part of the ocean. Since values on the observation of the depth of water are not always available the author tried to obtain a computation method for the water temperature only according to observations made on the surface of the ocean.
For the computation of water temperature observational results obtained by 8 ships of the weather service were us
It is shown on fig. 1 that these ships move in most diffe

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50-2-3/22

AUTHOR: Skriptunova, L. I.

TITLE: On the Computation of Water Temperature in the North Atlantic During the Cold Season (O raschete temperatury vody v Severnoy Atlantike v kholodnuyu chast' goda).

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 17-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The computation of water temperature during the cold season according to the volume of heat balance at a certain distribution of temperature and proportion of salt of the water has shown satisfactory results in those areas of the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean where heat transfer due to convection is not important.
The present work aims at obtaining the dependence for the computation of water temperature in other areas of this part of the ocean. Since values on the observation of the depth of water are not always available the author tried to obtain a computation method for the water temperature only according to observations made on the surface of the ocean. For the computation of water temperature observational results obtained by 8 ships of the weather service were used. [illegible] these ships move in most different

oceanographic conditions. The observations made on these ships were wired to the Central Institute for forecasts. The attempt of observing the weather on ships aimed at the investigation of the importance of currents on the occasion of changes of water temperature.
As it is known, there exists no uniform opinion as to this problem. The comparisons of the values of heat balance on the surface to the changes of water temperature in the North Atlantic have shown that water temperature can be computed according to the heat balance at the surface of the ocean.

Only areas of well developed and steady currents form an exception. If heat transfer by convection currents is considerable, a dependence of the changes of water temperatures in the area below the current from the changes of water temperature in the area above the current can be excluded.
On the basis of the investigations carried out the following conclusions can be drawn:

On the Computation of Water Temperature in the North Atlantic During the Cold Season

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1) During the cold season water temperature in the Northern part of the Atlantic Ocean mainly depends on heat exchange of the ocean with the atmosphere. Down-stream heat transfer is of little importance for the changes of water temperature and is slurred by the influence of heat exchange with the atmosphere (the shifting of the current axis may cause considerable temperature fluctuations of the water).
2) If the vertical distribution of initial temperature and the salt content are known, the water temperature during the cold season can be computed from the heat balance of the surface of the ocean.
3) In the case of a lacking of data of initial temperature and the salt content in the vertical direction the depth of turbulent mixture can be approximately determined from the sum of the heat losses at the surface of the ocean and the anomaly of water temperature can be computed from the anomalies of atmospheric temperature.
4) In the case of a lacking of observations of atmospheric temperature at some points of the area for which the

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On the Computation of Water Temperature in the North Atlantic During the Cold Season 50-2-3/22

computation of water temperature is carried out, air temperature can be a proximately determined by means of empiric formulae.
There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 9 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

L 38797-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6006575 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/65/000/142/0058/0066

AUTHOR: Skriptunova, L. I.

ORG: none

54
B+1

TITLE: Methods of evaluating and predicting water temperature

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 142, 1965. Morskiy prognozy i raschety (Marine forecasts and calculations); materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya, noyabr' 1963 g., 58-66

TOPIC TAGS: temperature measurement, heat transfer, heat balance, temperature distribution, solar radiation

ABSTRACT: Vertical distribution of temperature in an active ocean layer during the warm season was investigated on the basis of current heat transfer and heat balance at the surface. The Chebyshev expansion and multiple correlations were used for evaluating such characteristics as the mean temperature (t_m) of a layer of D thickness, the sum of the positive ($S\Delta t$) and negative ($-S\Delta t$) deviations of water temperature, ocean surface temperature (t_1), and temperature at D depth (t_D). The evaluation of heat advections was simplified by substituting the mean current velocities (v_m) and mean temperature gradients for the real ones. A formula developed by Krasyuk and

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L 38797-66

ACC NR: AT6006575

Sheremetevskaya (1963) was used for the evaluation of heat balance at the ocean surface. This formula (which indicates the amount of heat from solar radiation) is

$$Q_{\odot} = Q_{max}(0{,}80 - 0{,}60\,N_*^2)(1 - r) \text{ cal/cm}^2 \text{ per day,}$$

where Q_{max} is the daily sum of solar radiation at the atmospheric boundary, $N_* = \frac{N+N_1}{2}$ is the half sum of general and lower cloudiness, and r is the albedo of the sea. A formula of vertical temperature distribution as a function t_m, Δt_1, Δt_D, D, is developed by the author. The study shows that 1) the temperature forecasting of 183 temperature events in the Atlantic Ocean and the Barents Sea was 80% correct, with the errors not exceeding 0.3°C; 2) more reliable forecasting requires the observation of temperatures and currents for several days duration. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08,04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

BELINSKIY, N.A.; GLAGOLEVA, M.G.; SKRIPTUNOVA, L.I.

Calculation of the vertical distribution of water temperature. Meteor. i gidrol. no.6:18-24 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.
(Water—Temperature)

SKRIPNIKOVA, L.I.

Methods of calculating and forecasting water temperature. Trudy TSIP no.142:58-66 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

L 1037 1-67 AT(1) GW
ACC NR: AT6026447 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/66/000/156/0083/0088

AUTHOR: Glagoleva, M. G.; Skriptunova, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Forecasts of the vertical distribution of water temperature in the Barents Sea

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 156, 1966. Raschet i prognoz elementov rezhima morya (Observing and forecasting characteristics of sea phenomena), 83-88

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, ocean dynamics, weather station

ABSTRACT: The verification was according to a method developed at the Central Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology. Observations lasted from 5 to 8 days. Temperatures were measured from anchored weather ships, while currents were measured by automatic buoy recorders. Water temperatures in the uppermost stratum of the sea are controlled by the inflow of heat at the sea surface; heat transfer is controlled by the currents. Calculation of the heat balance at the sea surface can be made only for the period of time covered by actual observations. Any extrapolation into the future for forecasting purposes is based on the known heat level. Such calculations involve an analysis of change in time in the values of eight coefficients obtained by the solution of Chebyshev polynomials representing the pressure field. It is desirable to further

Card 1/2

L 10081-67

ACC NR: AT6026447

verify the correctness of forecasts by making observations over longer periods of time. Errors in such forecasts stemmed from temperature variations from station to station and the different locations of measuring instruments. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04,08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

SKRIPUNOV, V.A., voyennyy letchik 1-go klassa, polkovnik

Training in the cabin of a plane. Vest. protivovozd. obor. no.11:35 N '61. (MIRA 16:10)

(Instrument flying)

SKRISHEVS'KIY, A.F.; KARLIKOV, D.M.; KARLIKOVA, D.P.

Structure of liquid mercury [with summary in English]. Ukr.fiz. zhur. 2 no.2:suppl:49-53. '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Kiivs'kiy dershavniy universitet i Institut metalofiziki AN URSR.
(Mercury)

SKRYSHEVSKIY, A.F.

STRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF MATTER IN A LIQUID STATE
reports read at the 4th Conference convened in KIYEV from 1 to 5 June 1959, published by the publishing House of KIYEV University, KIYEV, USSR, 1962

SKRITKOVA, Anna; KRCALOVA, Alena

Pathological morphology of spinal birth injuries and their incidence in newborn infants in Prague region according to autopsy findings during 1952-1957. Cesk. pediat 14 no.3:241-246 5 Mar 59.

1. Ustav patologicke anatomie fakulty detskeho lekarstvi v Praze, prednosta doc. MUDr. Dagmar Benesova.

(BIRTH INJURY, statist.
spine, autopsy statist. (Cz))
(SPINE, wds. & inj.
birth inj., autopsy statist. (Cz))

SKRIPCHENKO, L. A.

Skripchenko, L. A. "On the problem of the use of green fertilizer under fruit crops", Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1949, No. 2, p. 75-83, - Bibliog: 6 items.

SO: W-11, 17 July 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1949).

YANOVSKIY, A.G., inzh.; VOLPYAN, G.A., inzh.; YEVINA, Ye.I., inzh.; SEGEDINOV, A.A., inzh.; SKRITSKAYA, I.M., inzh.; KHEGA, A.I., inzh. KHLYSTOV, I.I., inzh.

Municipal engineering facilities. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no. 3:31-41 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Moscow--Municipal services)

SKRITSKIY, R.P.

Corrosion cracking of heating pipes. Zashch. met. 1 no.5:593-595 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SKRITSKIY, L. G.

USSR/Engineering
Heating
Bibliography

Jun 48

"New Books" 3/4 pp

"Stroi Prom" No 6

Lists new domestic books, giving author, title and price. Includes A. I. Pashkevich's "Laying of Coke Ovens," and L. G. Skritskiy's "Control and Automatic System of Heat Supply."

PA 43/49T43

112-3-5339D

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 3, p. 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Skritskiy, L. G.

TITLE: Hydraulic Flow Scheme and Automation Principles of Heating Systems (Gidravlicheskiy rezhim i printsipy avtomatizatsii teplosnabzhayushchikh sistem)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, presented to the Moscow Construction Engineering Institute (Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t), Moscow, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Construction Engineering Institute (Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t)

Card 1/1

Name: SKRITSKIY, Leonid Gennadiyevich

Dissertation: Hydraulic regimen and principles of automation of thermal supply systems

Degree: Doc Tech Sci

Affiliation: /not indicated/

Defense Date, Place: 12 Jun 56, Council of Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Engineering-Construction Inst imeni Kuybyshev

Certification Date: 7 Sep 57

Source: BMVO 22/57

[illegible], I.[illegible].: [illegible]IIA[illegible]OV, R.[illegible].: [illegible], [illegible].: [illegible], [illegible].

H[illegible] r. Biu'.[illegible].- [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]r.4:6 '[illegible]. ([illegible] 1?:7)

(Co[illegible] [illegible]inery)

SKRITSKIY, V.Ya.; LOSHAK, M.Z.

The N-518 high-duty piston pump. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.11:39-40 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Oil-hydraulic machinery)

S/193/61/000/001/006/008
A005/A001

AUTHORS: Skritskiy, V.Ya., Loshak, M.Z.

TITLE: Piston Pump of High Pressure

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform., 1961, No. 1, pp. 38-40

TEXT: The Konstruktorskoye byuro No. 7 (Design Office No. 7) of the Khar'kovskiy sovnarkhoz (Khar'kov sovnarkhoz) constructed and the Khar'kovskiy zavod im. Malysheva (Khar'kov Works im. Malyshev) manufactured in 1960 the three-section piston pump НПЗ -001 (NPZ-001) of high pressure, which delivers an operating liquid (mineral oil) into hydraulic systems of various hydraulically operated machines; the pump serves as hydraulic drive of the auxiliary units of the diesel locomotive ТЭ -10 (TE-10). The pump represented by the figure consists of the following main components: the cam shaft 1, the radial roller bearing 2 (No. 42322) on the eccentric cam, two counterweights 3 on the camshaft, the piston groups 4, the valves 5 and 6, the inlet 7, the outlet 8, the throttle 9 of the cooling oil, and the annular grooves a, b, and c. The pump has a welded steel housing; the components of the piston groups are placed in radial bores. The eccentric cam shaft 1 is supported by two radial swivel bearings (No. 3522) mounted in the cast iron

Card 1/4

Piston Pump of High Pressure

bearing caps. Two radial roller bearings 2 (No. 42322) are forced on the eccentric cam of the shaft. Two counterweights 3 are mounted on the shaft with feathers; they discharge the radial bearings from centrifugal forces. The pump has 20 pistons of 36 mm and 5 ones of 32 mm diameter distributed in two series. Every piston group 4 has a hollow piston, a bronze ball base, a steel footstep bearing, a spring, a support, a stopper, and a ball retaining valve. The bronze ball base contacts the footstep bearing over a spherical surface, and the roller bearing outer race along a line; the lubrication of the bronze ball is performed by pressure oil from the pressure chamber through openings. The three sections of the pump have the following numbers of pistons: 1) 15 ones of 36 mm in diameter; 2) 5 ones of 36 mm, and 3) 5 ones of 32 mm. The suction and discharge valves, 5 and 6, have equal dimensions and are spring-loaded. The pistons travel to and fro under the action of the springs and the oil pressure of 2-3 atm and under the action of the roller bearings respectively. Oil circulates through the pump crankcase cooling the rubbing components; the amount of the cooling oil is controlled by the throttle 9.

Card 2/4

Piston Pump of High Pressure

S/193/61/000/001/006/008
A005/A001

Technical characteristics of the pump

Operating Liquid	industrial oil 20
Permissible oil temperature	from 45 to 50°C
Maximum discharge, among them:	
first section	415 l/min
second section	138 l/min
third section	109 l/min
Maximum number of revolution	850 rpm
Operating pressure	100 kg/cm^2
Power consumed	170 hp
Intake pressure	2-3 kg/cm^2
Total efficiency	0.9
Weight	480 kg

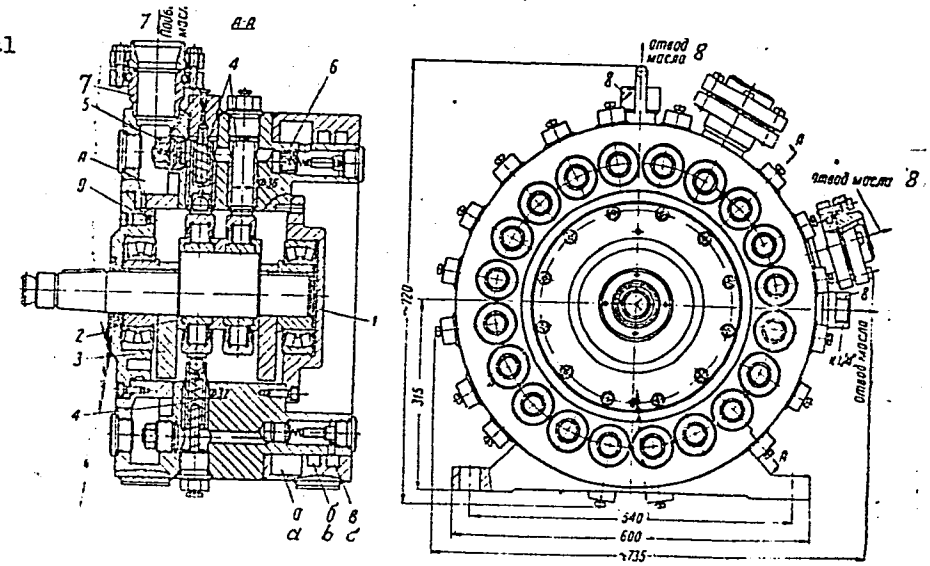
Card 3/4

Piston Pump of High Pressure

S/193/61/000/001/006/008
A005/A001

Figure:

Three-sectional high-pressure pump



There is 1 figure.

Card 4/4

SKRITSKIY, V.Ya., inzh.; MAKAROV, V.S., inzh.

Multiposition hydraulic distributor for automatic control of four hydraulic cylinders. Mashinostroenie no.4:9-10 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ZADOROGIN, M.P., inzh.; SKRITSKIY, V.Ya., inzh.

Conference on the use of hydraulic transmissions and hydraulic control in the machinery industry. Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.11:84-85 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SKRIVAN, B.

Distr: 4E3d

Phase equilibriums in the system cyclohexanol-cyclohexanone-glycerol and in the system cyclohexanol-cyclohexanone-organic acid salt solution. B. Skřivan, I. Sedláček, and J. Pinkava (Vysoká škola chem.-technol., Prague). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 24, 3693–702(1959).—A suitable extn. solvent for the cyclohexanol from the mixt. cyclohexanol-cyclohexanone was sought and for these purposes the org. solvents, the solns. of some salts of org. acids, and water were examd. According to the results of soly. detns. the following solvents were selected: glycerol and aq. solns. of NaOBz, Na salicylate, and Na xylenesulfonate. The ternary diagrams of the corresponding systems cyclohexanol-cyclohexanone-solvent were detd. and plotted.

B. Erdős

S/137/62/000/006/082/163
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Bezděk, Boleslav; Skřivan, Boris

TITLE: Electrolytic production of foil with a rough surface

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 18 - 19, abstract 6D115P (Chekhosl. pat. no. 97918, 15.01.61)

TEXT: An electrolytic method of producing metal foil with a rough surface is described. A rotating metal cylinder is lowered into the electrolytic bath of a corresponding composition. A thin layer of the foil forms on the surface of the cylinder. To impart roughness to the foil, it is proposed to increase the specific current density in the electrolytic bath at the end of the electrolysis. This is achieved either by lifting the rotating metal cylinder mechanically, hydraulically or pneumatically, or by decreasing the rotation speed of the cylinder.

G. Mekhed.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SKRIVAN, J.; SEDLACEK, J.; PINKAVA, J.

Phase equilibrium in the systems:cyclohexanol-cyclohexanone-glycerine and cyclohexanol-cyclohexanone solution of salts of organic acids. In Russian. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.11:3693-3702 N '59. (MEAI 9:5)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, Praga. Nyneshniy adres: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhniki svyazi, Praga (for Skrivan). Nyneshniy adres: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii reziny i plastmass, Gottwaldov (for Sedlacek).
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Cyclohexanol) (Cyclohexanone) (Solutions) (Acids) (Organic compounds) (Salts) (Glycerol)

SKRIVAN, Jiri; BUDINSKY, Josef; STIKSA, Emanuel

Effect of neuroleptic drugs on uterine activity in labor. Cas. lek.cesk.99 no.44:1389-1392 28 O '60.

1. I. porodnicko-gynekologicka klinika, prednosta prof. dr. K. Klaus, doktor lekarskych ved.
(CHLORPROMAZINE pharmacol)
(PROMETHAZINE pharmacol)
(ERGOT ALKALOIDS pharmacol)
(LABOR)
(UTERUS pharmacol)

TRNKA, Vaclav, doc.; SKRIVAN, Jiri, C. Sc.; SPURNA, Anezka

Some problems of threatened abortion. Cesk. gynek. 26 no.9:670-675 N '61.

1. I gyn.-por. klin KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. Klaus, Dr. Sc.

(ABORTION)

BUDINSKY, J., CSc.; STIKSA, E.; SKRIVAN, J.; FABIANOVA, J.; SRP, B., CSc.

Neuroplegic obstetrical analgesia. Cesk. gyn. 27[41] no.5: 387-394 Je '62.

1. I. gyn.-por. klin. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. K. Klaus, DrSc.
(ANESTHESIA OBTETRICAL) (HIBERNATION ARTIFICIAL)

CERVENKA,J.; KOBILKOVA,J.; SKRIVAN,J.; STRIBRNY,J.; LOZOYA,F.

Cytology of urine sediment during the period of labor preparation. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.1:44-46 F'64.

1. I. gyn.-por. klin. fak. vseob. lek. KU v Praze; prednosta: prof.dr. K.Klaus, DrSc.

CECH,E.; GREGAROVA,M.; PAPEZ,L.; SKRIVAN,J.; STRIBRNY,J.

Clinical problems in gynecological inflammations. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.3:163-169 Ap'64.

Our experiences with the chemical extirpation of Bartholin's glands. Ibid.:243-245

1. I. gyn.-por. klin.fak. vseob.lek. KU v Praze; prednosta: prof.dr. K.Klaus, DrSc.

SKRIVAN,J.; CECH,E.; CERVENKA,J.; GREGAROVA,M.; PAPEZ,L.; STRIERNY,J.

Our experiences with Trypsin retard in the treatment of inflammations of the uterine adnexa. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.3: 205-207 Ap'64

Our experiences in the treatment of gynecological diseases with prednisone. Ibid.:210-212

1. I. gyn.-por. klin.fak. vseob.lek. KU v Praze; prednosta: prof.dr. K.Klaus, DrSc.

KOBILKOVA, J.; CERVENKA, J.; CECH, E.; KUZEL, D.; SKRIVAN, J. Matemat.
spoluprace : DRDKOVA,S.

Biological preparation for labor in women with untimely and premature amniotic fluid flow. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.4:273-276 My'64

1. I. gyn.-por. klin. fakulty vseobecneho lek. KU [Karlovy university] v Praze; prednosta: prof. dr. K.Klaus, DrSc.

CECH,E.: PAPEZ,L.: SKRIVAN, J.; STRIBRNY,J. Laboratorni cast: SPONAROVA,J.: STASTNY, J.; STOKLASOVA, H.

Estrogen level in the urine of women with threatened abortion. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.4:276-280 My'64

1. I gyn.-por. klin. fakulty vseobecneho lek. KU [Karlovy university] v Praze; prednosta: prof. dr. K.Klaus, DrSc.

SKRIVAN, K.

Development of methods for high-speed machining with a heavy feed in the USSR. Tr. from the Russian. p. 112.
Arrangement of support in drilling holes on a vertical lathe. Tr. from the Russian. p. 114.
STROJIRENSAK VYROVA, Prague, Vol. 2, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956, Uncl.

SKRIVAN, K.

"Basic Principles of Economy in Metalworking." p. 235, Praha, Vol. 2, no. 6, June 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

SKRIVAN, K.

Calculator for determining cutting conditions, p. 239, STROJIRENSKA VYROBA (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

SKRIVAN, K.

New sliding-friction bearing of increased capacity for grinding machines, p. 495, STROJIRENSTVI (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

SKRIVAN, K

2
1-4E2c

How to Choose the most Economical and Productive Speeds and Feeds for Metal Cutting. K. Skřivan. (*Czech. Heavy Ind.*, 1956, (2), 12–20). A discussion with graphical and mathematical treatments of various aspects of machining. Conclusions are drawn, particularly that the old rule as to the advantage of a thin chip has no general validity. The article is condensed from a book by the author.

RG

SKRIVAN, K.

An instrument for quick determination of cutting conditions in grinding. p. 207.
(MECHANIK. Poland. Vol. 29, no.6, June 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KRIVAN, K.

New methods for manufacturing spiral bevel gears. p. 355. (Strojirenstvi, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

SKRIVAN, K.

A modern met od for the production of bevel gears with spiral teeth. Pt. 2. p. 441

(Strojirenstvi. Vol. 7, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

SRIVAL, A.

Research and control of the efficiency of machine tools. p. 519.
(TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

S/263/62/000/007/002/014
I007/I207

AUTHOR. Skřivan, Karel

TITLE. Method and device for measuring bevel or hypoid gear wheels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. Ismeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 7, 1962, 10, abstract 32.7.65 P. Czech. patent, class (24)b, 26/02, no. 95636, June 15, 1960

TEXT: A patent has been issued for a device designed to measure the outline of the tooth face (octoidal curve) of spiral bevel gears, according to the spherical cross section, with the center on the top of the pitch cone, and the longitudinal tooth curvature at the necessary points. The device contains a spindle (shaft) for fastening the gear to be measured, a spherical rolling-disk, a flat rolling-table and a measuring instrument provided with probes (pick-ups). During the rolling action, the tooth face to be checked contacts the measuring tips of the probes at certain points or a tangent. The oscillating motion of the spherical disk on the flat table imparts to the spindle and the measuring instrument a rolling motion. The teeth outline and its deviation (from the true profile) are measured by three probes located at different points along the tooth. The results are recorded on a paper chart. This device permits the measurement of the true engagement of bevel gears, semi-rolled gear wheels and hypoid spiral bevel gear wheels. This device is also suited for checking semi-rolled and hypoid bevel spiral gears.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SKRIVAN, Petr

Conditions of eluting germanium from coal with Na_2S solution and polysulfides. Sbor chem tech no.3, part 2:379-391 '59.

1. Katedra mineralogie, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha a Laborator anorganicke chemie Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, Praha.

SKRIVAN, Petr

Contribution to the problem of eluting germanium from coal. Sbor chem tech 4 no.1:493-503 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

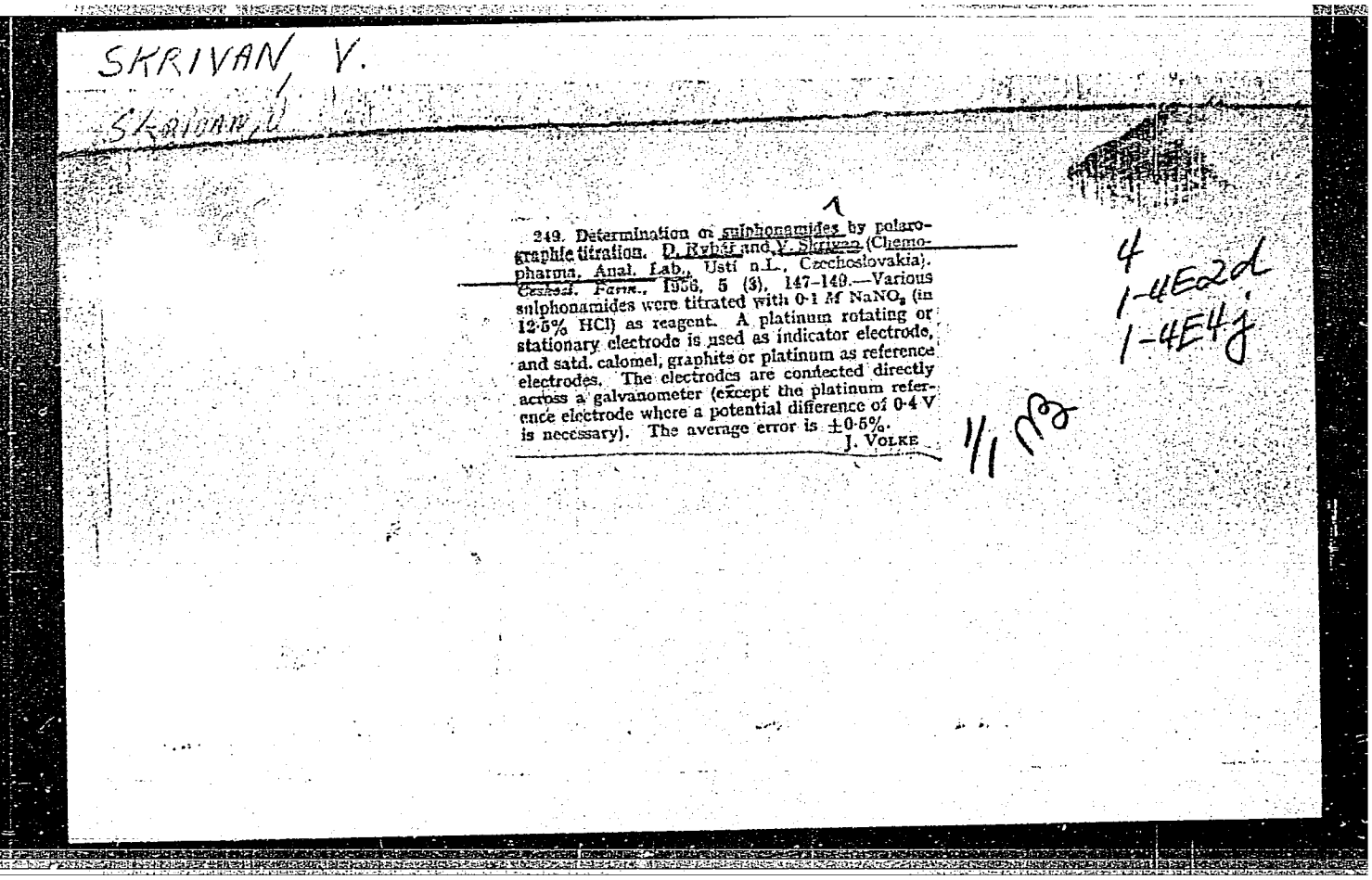
1. Katedra mineralogie, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha a Ustav anorganicke chemie, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

(Germanium) (Coal) (Elution)

VAJICOVA, Vera; SRRIVAN, Petr

New apparatus for measurment of the electroosmotic fluid transfer. Chem listy 58 no.2:215-218 F '64.

1. Ustav geochemie a nerostnych surovin, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.



SKRIVAN, V.

SKRIVAN, V.

249. Determination of sulphonamides by polarographic titration. D. Ryhář and V. Skřivan (Chemopharma, Anal. Lab., Ústí n.L., Czechoslovakia). *Českosl. Farm.*, 1956, 5 (3), 147–149.—Various sulphonamides were titrated with 0·1 *M* $NaNO_2$ (in 12·5% HCl) as reagent. A platinum rotating or stationary electrode is used as indicator electrode, and satd. calomel, graphite or platinum as reference electrodes. The electrodes are connected directly across a galvanometer (except the platinum reference electrode where a potential difference of 0·4 V is necessary). The average error is ±0·5%.

J. VOLKE

4
1-4E2d
1-4E4j

SKRIVAN, V.; Matouch, M.

"Liquid resins for insulating cable joints and terminals."

ELEKTROTECHNIK, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), Library of Congress, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959

Unclassified

S/081/62/000/023/105/120
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Matouch, Miloslav, Skřivan, Vladislav

TITLE: Method of curing epoxy resin castings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 721, abstract 23P366 (CzSSR 98362, January 15, 1961)

TEXT: Epoxy resins are cured with a mixture of aliphatic and aromatic amines, added at 15 - 40°C. Curing occurs through increase in temperature to 60 - 75°C caused by the exothermic reaction. 100 parts of resin are treated with 6 - 15 parts of a mixture of diethylene triamine or of another aliphatic amine with m-phenylene diamine or with another aromatic monocarboxylic polyamine. As the suggested method utilizes the heat effect it permits the casting of products much heavier than can be cast by the known low-temperature procedures. Example: A mixture of 250 g diethylene triamine and 195 g m-phenylene diamine is added to 3.6 kg epoxy resin (0.003 mole epoxy groups per gram) containing 0.9 kg styrene or methyl methacrylate. The composition is carefully stirred and cast. Curing occurs after 24 hrs. After 7 days the products attain their final

Card 1/2

Method of curing...

properties. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SKRIVAN, V., inz.

Sublimation drying. Tech praca 15 no.7:542-543 Jl '63.

SKRIVAN, V., inz.

Low-temperature cooling apparatus for laboratories. Tech praca 16 no. 4:282-283 Ap '64.

SKRIVANEK, F.: STARKA, V.

"Karst phenomena of the Koda Reservation in the Bohemian Karst"

Ochrana Prirody. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 10, no. 6, July 1955

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

Skřivanek, Frantisek

GP V The limonitic filling of the cavern near Strašín, Sušice district. Jiří Kukla and František Skřivanek. *Věstník ústřed ústavu geol.* 30, 113-20(1955)(English summary).— The cavern, in cryst. limestone, is a sink-hole filled with sands, clays, and a limonitic layer about 1 m. thick. Chem. analyses show up to 44.2% Fe_2O_3. Michael Fleischer

(1)

SKRIVANEK, F.; STARKA

Gemorphology of Horni vrch in the Karst for Southern Slovakia. p. 202.

Ceskoslovensaka spolecnost zemepisna. SHORNIK, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Vol. 60, No 3, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 1, January 1956.

SKRIVANEK, F.; STARKA, V.

SKRIVANEK, F.; STARKA, V. The Karst phenomena in the Zadielska dolina State Reserve. p. 289.

Vol. 11, no. 10, Dec. 1956
OCHRANA PRIRODY
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

SKRIVANEK, J.

Karst phenomena in the Paleozoic limestones of Zelezne hory.

p. 97 (Ceskoslovensky Kras) Vol. 10, no. 3, 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol 7, no. 1, Jan 1958

SKRIVANEK, F.

"Significance of the Ohniste abyss in the St. John Valley National Reservation."

P. 241. (Ministerstvo kultury. Statni pece o ochranu prirody —Praha, Czechoslovka.) Vol. 12, no. 8, Nov. 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession LC, (EEAI) Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

SKRIVANEK, F.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Periodicals: KRASY SLOVENSKA. Vol. 35, No. 11, 1958. (Nov.)

SKRIVANEK, F. Contribution to the exploration of abysses in the South Slovakian Karst. p. 420.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC VOL. 8, No. 4, April 1959. Unclass.